TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885. Amusements To-day.

Bijau Opera Ramue Adonts. SF. M.
Ensine Nance. SF. M.
Edon Hunce Tableux in Wer, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 F. M.
Radion Square Theatre-The Willow Copes. SF. S
Engy Pastor's Schming 1 and SF. M.
SVallack's The Bleck Hunser. SF. M. 14th Street Theatre-Siz. 1P. M.

Advertising Rates.

line 0.75
Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0.50 Beaking and Financial (after money article)...... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line In Sunday edition same rates as above. WERELY, 50 couts a line; no extra charge for large

Subscription by Mail-Post Pald. DAILY, Per Month..... IUNDAY, Per Year. BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... WEEKLY, Per Year ...

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isnued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The President and Congress.

We observe with some concern the declaration of that eminent Mugwump journal, the Boston Daily Advertiser, that "the President has no favors to ask of Congressmen; and we trust most sincerely that this pro aunciamento does not proceed from Mr. CLEVELAND or from any person authorized to speak in his behalf.

While it is true in a general way that the President has no favors to ask of Congressmen, it is equally true that the formula which our Boston contemporary adopts for the expression of this opinion is unkind. aggressive, and unwise. It looks directly to a couflict between the President and Congress, and is calculated to provoke one.

Nothing less than some absolute necessity growing out of differences regarding constitutional principles, should be allowed to bring the executive and legislative branches of the Government into quarrel with each other. While the sphere of each is precisely defined by the Constitution it is the duty of all statesmen belonging to either branch, not merely to maintain the constitutional rights and powers that are intrusted to them, but to use every effort and care in preserving a cordial understanding and cooperation between the President and Congress.

Owing to the weakness of human nature, controversies and quarrels are possible at all times among public men; and no matter what the merits of such disputes may be, or where the blame of their origin ought to belong, when the President and Congress are the disputants, they can work nothing but injury to the public interests. More than this, at such a time as the present, when a political party for twenty-five years excluded, believes that it has gained a lasting control of the Administration, it is doubly important that the best possible feeling should be cultivated between the occupant of the Executive Mansion and the party rep-

resentatives in both Houses of Congress. The history of John Tyler and of Andrew JOHNSON speaks loudly in illustration of the truth which we are endeavoring to enforce, and we trust that its admonitions will be heeded. Neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor the Democratic Senators and Representatives can afford to neglect them.

Grant in Westminster Abbey.

The memorial services by which Gen. GRANT will to-day be honored in Westminster Abbey bear impressive witness to the change wrought by twenty years in the attitude of England toward this country. When the United States were racked by the shock and strain of civil war, the British aristocracy and its obsequious abettors in the professional and commercial classes, viewed with undisguised complacency the attempt to wreck the Union. Yet now by the same moulders of British public opinion, a man who saved the Union is proclaimed worthy of distinction heretofore reserved for those who had made the name of England great.

Such an amazing revolution in international deportment should be attributed, no doubt, to the joint action of many causes, and it may be that the instinctive rivalry and apprehension, which before took the form of malevolence, are still recognizable in the propitiatory guise of respect and deference. But it would be neither just nor seemly to lay much stress upon the influence of such motives at this time. The unpresedented homage paid to an American commander for an achievement that extinguished the loudly bruited hopes of the men who now exalt him, means something more than the shrewd veering of astute self-interest and far-sighted policy. reveals a wholesome reconstruction of British perceptions and convictions touching the purport of the issues staked upon the war for the Union, a tardy but complete awakening to the incomparable value of America's republican experiment, to the onlooking world. The satisfaction now displayed by the imposing ceremonies in Westminster Abbey at the triumphant outcome of that struggle for unity and liberty on which the name of GRANT is indelibly emblazoned, prefigures the verdict of the future, certain to be ultimately sanctioned by the fervent acquiescence of the Southern States themselves.

Even had the representatives of royalty and of the elements that lend decoration and embellishment to the English social world failed to atone on this occasion for their former mistake, the masses of the English people, whose own battle was fought out or this side of the Atlantic, would have signalized their recognition of their indebtedness to GRANT and of his high place in history. It was by Grant, said GAMBETTA, rather than by any Frenchman, that a French republic was made possible. John Bright. too, had the prescience to discern, when his compatriots were blind, the profound solidarity of peoples, and to warn the friends of freedom and progress in Great Britain that their dearest interests were jeoparded by the peril of the pattern commonwealth. Nor will it be disputed by any who recall the balance of political forces at the epoch, that disfranchised England would have pleaded in vain for the Reform bill of 1868, which encountered desperate resistance even from pretended Liberals like Mr. Lowe, had the American attempt to found a free and stable Government ended in calamitous disrupture. The concession granted at that time to reformers, gladdened and made strong by the rehabilitation of free institutions in America contained the germ of the momentous Franchise act of The European pilot at the mouth of the 1885, by which supreme political power has been irrevocably lodged in the hard-working

majority of the English population. It is right and fitting, then, that GRANT, as a prominent actor in events of incalculable Import to the masses of the British nation, should be commomorated in the place where | It is found that by conforming their habits

England acclaims her benefactors. Undesignedly and indirectly, but yet unmistaka bly, the defender of the American republic ontributed as much stimulation to the cause of British liberty as any of the British patriots who lie within Westminster Abbey.

The Cherokee Strip.

to the Chevenne and Arapahoe reservation.

But now it is conjectured that the terms of

the proclamation may be extended to include

the entire Indian Territory. On the northern

border of this Territory is a belt of grazing

leased 6,000,000 acres, nearly two years ago,

to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association

of Kansas for \$100,000 a year, or 1 2-3 cents

per acre. If the President's proclamation

should be extended, as now rumored, it

would dispossess the lessees of this Cherokee

strip, who hold a tract nearly 2,200,000 acres

larger than the leased portion of the Chey-

It is fair to say, however, that there are

several points of difference between the

Cherokee and the Chevenne leases. To be-

gin with, while the latter have nearly driven

the Indians to the warpath, and required

the concentration of several thousand sol-

diers to prevent a bloody outbreak, there is

no pretence of a danger of hostilities on the

part of the Cherokees. Thus the special in-

centive to the President's proclamation in

In the second place, the Cherokees hold

their land by a somewhat different title from

that of the Cheyennes, receiving it under

a deed executed by President VAN BUBEN.

which, they claim, carried a fee simple own-

ership; and they receive no Government ra-

tions, but are self-supporting. They are

among the civilized tribes, and have a regu-

lar Government, with a Legislature and

courts of justice, while the Governor, or

Chief, is chosen by popular vote. Apart from

questions of compliance with statute law, it

is evident that the dealings of such a tribe

with white men may require to be out on a

different footing from that of the dealings of

Again, Gen: SHERIDAN found and officially

reported that the Cheyenne reservation was

unofficially said that many of the Indians

had small farms along the streams included

in the leases, and found their crops trampled

by the cattle of the whites. In the case of

the Cherokees the leased lands are mostly

When, however, we turn to the stat-

utes, we find apparently as direct a

violation of them in the case of the

Cherokee leases as in the case of the

Cheyenne. The laws declare void any such

dians, and prohibit negotiations for it. Chief

BUSHYHEAD tries to avoid these injune ions

against attempting to lease any part of the

Indian Territory by speaking of the Chero-

kee strip as lying between Indian Territory

proper and Kansas; but there is no ground

Perhaps in itself the apparent violation of

the statutes would not be deemed reason

enough for immediately annulling the leases.

which bring in a good sum yearly to the

Cherokee treasury. But there are some

indications of opposition to them among the

Indians. It is urged by some that Chief

BUSHYHEAD did not have the support of a

majority of the people in making them

There is complaint also of annoyance from agents who want to get long leases of the

remaining lands; and it is said that cattle

Probably the first step will be that of as-

certaining the real sentiment of the Cherokees

on the leases, and also whether the cattle men

are a disturbing element to that Indian nation

The Artist and His Model.

In May last Mr. JOHN LAPARGE, an artist

of distinction was accessed in this city on a

charge of larceny brought against him by a

Decorative Art Company which bore his

name, employed his services, and subsisted

Mr. LAFARGE had possession of certain pho-

tographs and drawings which he refused to

give up to the company when it demanded

them as its property. Therefore he was ac-

Mr. LAFARGE'S defence was that those

photographs were of models who had sat for

him as an artist, and that he could not obey

the demand without personal and profes-

sional dishonor; that, moreover, according

to well-established usage they belonged to

him, and not to the company. It seems that

besides professional models, ladies had sat

for him, with the understanding that their

identity should not be revealed. They were ready to aid him in making designs by act-

ing as models, but naturally did not wish to

be exposed as such to general observation,

and trusted to him as a gentleman to protect

We learn from evidence given in behalf of

Mr. LAPABGE that it is not uncommon for

ladies to allow themselves to be used as

models by artists of their acquaintance,

sometimes even as undraped figures, but

generally in costume, or to exhibit some es-

pecially perfect feature or member, as an

arm, a hand, a neck, a head, an ear, the

shoulders, or the eyes. The artist uses the

general outlines of a figure so drawn,

catches an expression or an attitude, but the

the priest and the penitent; and accordingly

caused a good deal of anxiety among the

originals of the photographs in dispute

What led to the trouble was probably not the

loss of the photographs, but the loss of Mr.

Lapange; for what good were the pictures

to the company without the artist whose

How to Change Climates.

How the patives of temperate elimate

can become acclimatized in the torrid zone

is a hitherto neglected question that is be-

ginning to excite attention. Some white

men have been able to live many years in

good health in climates that are commonly

called deadly. The American missionary

BUSHNELL lived thirty years at Gaboon,

West Africa, where many whites have sur

vived but a short time after going there

Congo has lived there a well man for ten

years; and Mr. GRAY, who has charge of the

largest Dutch Congo trading post, is the pic-

Congo for sixteen years.

ture of health, though he has not left the

genius could use them to advantage?

cused of having stolen them.

them from publicity.

fluished picture.

sometimes range on lands not under lease.

for this distinction.

lease from any Iudian nation or tribe of In

apart from the main communities.

mostly fenced in by wire," and he has since

the one case is wanting in the other.

enne reservation.

the Chavennes

land fifty miles wide, of which the Cherokees

preserve their health and strength fairly well. It is also found in places like Gaboon that the presence of civilized man, with his drains, clearings, and plantations, has made the surroundings more healthful. A great deal of testimony is now accumulating with A new source of anxiety now troubles the regard to the best means of preserving health lessees of Indian grass lauds. The President's proclamation of July 23, ordering all within the tropics. In the most malarious regions of Africa the whites sometimes see such lessees to remove their cattle within natives whom they believe to be nearly s forty days, expressly restricts its operation entury old.

strictly to the hygienic rules which experi-

once teaches to be best adapted to the locall-

ties where they live, many whites are able to

An Early Parade. Another suggestion which is worthy of onsideration regarding the parade of Aug. 8 comes from the Sixty-ninth Regiment: To the Enitor of Tax Sun-Sir: If you advocat

ished before the great heat of the day sets in. JAMES MORAN, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. According to the programme that has been published, the hour for the procession to start on next Saturday is 10 o'clock. In fixing upon that hour Gen. HANCOCK doubtless considered fully the danger of the noonday heat; and we suppose that it has not been made earlier because it would be impossible for the immense number of men who intend marching to reach their starting point before 10. A great many of them live outside of New York, and they could not all reach

the city sooner. But for the benefit of all, each organization or company should be promptly at its station. Then the procession can start on time, and in that way much suffering may

In the City Hall at Night. The idea suggested in the following letter

be averted.

should be adopted: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: I would ask you assistance in bringing to the notice of the city officials the necessity of allowing Gen. Gaist's remains to be viewed all night, while lying in state at the City Hall, so that labor may pay tribute to the worthy dead. HENRY H. GRINN, Jersey City Beights.

If the city authorities have not already made arrangements to keep the City Hal open at night while Gen. GRANT's body rests there, they should do so by all means. Electric lights should be provided.

Even if the authorities conclude to close the building for some portion of the night, it should certainly be permitted to remain open until midnight, and be opened again early in the morning. In that way many people will be enabled to see the remains of Gen. GRANT in spite of their daily duties.

DAVID BENNETT HILL is certainly ahead so far, though Roswell Perrisons Flower sooms to be getting rather close on his quarter. But where is EDWARD COOPER? It is a fine race and full of interest. May the best man win!

The business of following the turf, generally classed among the country's sports, assumes a very different character when looked at through the eyes of the Field. "Racing." says that journal. "Is only an amusement to an exacting one, too, needing as much shrewdness, application, and apprentic ship as any other." The Field also makes the assertion that "the bookmaker comes off victorious in the long run." It is the "business talent" that tells.

Upon the subject of a great monument to Gen. GRANT our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, makes these remarks:

"The proposition to erect a monument to Gen. Grant in Riverside Park which shall cost half a million dollars the sum to be raised by popular subscription, strikes us as singularly injudicious. Universal as is the sorrow throughout the country at present, and ready as every one undoubtedly feels to contribute toward honoring the memory of the dead tieneral it would be in the popular contribution of the amount suggested. Years would, of course, be needed; and how many years would elapse before the people of this country, feeling all the time less and less acutely upon the subject as Gen. Grant's loss tecams less and less recent, would place him in very much the same category as Washingspeerned. Our experience with the Washington mor was not the national humiliation as decade after decade added painfully a few feet ouly to its unward course? on his fame. As art director of this company

The experiment ought not to be repeated.

Mr. Laparon had possession of cortain pho-

It would be impossible to foretell the sum that could be raised finally for this purpose, but unquestionably the Press is right in inferring that \$500,000 could be raised only after considerable time has elapsed. It would be preferable that the committee in charge of the subject should fix upon such a sum as will insure the completion of the work within this generation, and not permit it to suffer the fate which befel the monument to Washington.

After all, the national Democratic guillotine seems to work with a great deal of regularity and officiency.

We may be happy yet,

Will they hang RIEL? We guess not.

Our estoemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle. "has now nothing to say either favor-able or adverse to the selection of Mr. Roscog CONKLING, should Congress set apart a day for a memorial oration on GRANT." and highfalutinly extols "the qualifications of HENRY WARD BEECHER for the office of orator oncerning the character and career of ULYSSE

With the utmost respect for our esteemed contemporary, we are compelled to say that no man who is not himself of good character ought to be selected to deliver an oration concerning the character of Gen. GRANT.

identity of the sitter is utterly lost in the A great deal of public discussion is kept up in one way or another respecting the charge Mr. Lafange's photographs were from of plagiarism against the new President of such models, and of course he refused to Cornell University; but no explanation has give them up to others. They were disbeen made either by Dr. Apams or in his behalf. This seems to us a serious mistake. If tinetly memoranda for his own private use; and Justice Gouman rightly decided that the the university is to be preserved from the in jury which must result from such an imputacompany had no title to them; that the retion upon the character of its President, no lations between an artist and his model were time should be lost in contradicting and dispeculiar and confidential, somewhat like proving the charge. It is unfortunate, at any those between the physician and the patient, rate, that in selecting Dr. ADAMS the trustees should have taken a controversy of such a na he gave Mr. LAPARGE an honorable discharge. ture upon their shoulders; but, having taken The case is one in which artists have taken it, prudence requires that they should not los a very great interest, but it must also have time in meeting it as effectually as they can.

> AQUILA JONES of Indianapolis, though his weight is not known, is a very good man to have in a political household. Would there were more like bim!

Our clever comic illustrated contemporary Puck publishes a little series of pictures ex plaining the misfortunes of a family cat left behind after the household has been transferred to the country for the summer. The end of it is the death of the cat by starvation, and our sympathies are moved by an event so sad. But nothing of this sort can possibly happen to the office cut of THE SUN. He is never left behind. and while constantly on deck attending to hi important duties, his proper nourishment and his happiness continue without Interruption. Long may be wave!

The Latest News from Prejevalsky, the Ex-

From the London Athenœum. communication from Col. Prejevalsky. which he says that, having spent April and Mav in ex-pioring the region between Lob Nor and Kiris, he was about to make smother excursion into the Thetan mountains. He expected to be back at Kiris by the and of August, and would then return to Russia.

A QUESTION THAT LOOMS UP.

Is the Civil Service Act Constitutional. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE: Article II., section 2, subdivision 2 of the Constitution of the United States provides that the President Shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and con-ent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadora, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supresse Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not hardin otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior efficers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Is there any restriction upon the appointing power of the President except the consent of the Senate? Will any one pretend that Congress can impose any other restriction than that provided in the Constitution upon his appointments? If so, it would be competent for a partisan Congress to provide that only particular partisans should be eligible to appointments, and rob the President of the prerog-

ative of choice conferred by the Constitution.

If this cannot be done lawfully, it would seem to be equally clear that if Congress should see fit to yest the appointment of inferior officers In the President alone, or in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments, the President n the first piace, the courts in the second, and the heads of departments in the third would se vested with the sole responsibility and unrestricted power to make such appointments; and when such power should be so vested, the power of Congress so to interfere would be ex-hausted. Under our system it is well settled that Congress is restricted in the exercise of its functions by the expressed mandate of th Constitution, and that no powers are taken by implication except such as are necessary to the exercise of those expressly conferred.

I conclude, therefore, that any effort or attempt by Congress to take away or limit the power of the President, the courts, or the heads of departments in their discretionary exercise of the appointing power would be unconstituis neither President, the courts, northe head of a department, and honce has no lawful authority to interfere with the appointments to office. except as good citizens, by pertinent recommendation and advice.

AN OLD-PASHIONED DEMOCRAT. WASHINGTON, July 31.

The Canalitution and the Civil Service Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comlacks only one thing to demonstrate the unconstitution-airty of the Civil Service law. He quoted the constitu-tional provision which limited the power of Congress to delegate the power of appointment without confirms he members of the Carinet, and to Judges of the court He argued that the practice under the Civil Service act took away the power of appointment from the Cabinet officers, and conferred it on the Civil Service officers. There is no room for argument. The set provides among other things for dividing the clerks in all the depart

other things for dividing the clorks in all the departments into classes. It provides:

"First, for competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service, now classified or to be classified hereafter. " " second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be classified hereafter. " " second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be find by sections according to the second competitive examinations."

If the selection shall be nade from the highest grade, how does this "by law vest the appointment of inferior officers " " in the beads of departments."

Under the act the competitive examinations "shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, this relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the nersons examined to discharacter the dattes of the nersons examined to discharacter the dattes of the service into which they week to be appointed."

Can July upon competitive examination "for testing Can July open competitive examination "for testing Can July open competitive examination" for testing he appointed."

Can this open competitive examination "for testing none" or for fairly testing "relative capacity and fit. these" or for fairly testing "relative cannelly and B ess" relate to morals f. Could there be a competive of mination as to wisether a man was a third. New York, Aug. I. - HENDRICKS DEMOCRACT.

Considered as an Expounder of Religion, and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me ex-

oress to you my heartfelt acknowledgment of your sdifferial article of to-day, entitled "Christianity and

subjects as the best productions offered at least in the

acteristic impetus against Christianity and more of your fairness in treating subjects of the highest im-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your odi-

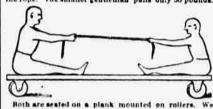
orial of this date, "Christianity and Our Greater Minds," a a masterpiece, and says more in its five paragraph but it is not so great as that of the party of faith. In the face of the fact that a man to accept a relation must "become like a cinid, believing what is tool to him be-cause it comes from an authority he worships as divine!" I think it needless to say that your answer will be read with interest by hundreds of your readers. New York, Aug. 1.

New York, Aug. 1.

Invastinator.

Mechanical Politics.

From the Mechanical Engineer The larger of the two gentlemen in undress aform in this beautiful engraving pulls 10) pounds of he rope. The smaller gentleman pulls only 50 pounds.



would like to have our readers state the results they

Republicans Promoted in the Appraiser's Office. From the New York Times.

Of the appointments in the Appraiser's office announced on Saturday three only came within the civil service rules, being to the cosition of examiner. Mr. Mo-Mullen said of them: "I do not know whether these new nen are Republicans or Democrats, but my impression that they are Republicans. I know they are qualified. or they passed creditable examinations before the local Civil Service Board. One of them has been in the appraiser's office for a long time, and his appointment s in the nature of a promotion under the civil service ules." This indicates a businessitive administration of

Victoria C. Woodbull in English Society. LONDON, July 25, -Mrs. Victoria Ciaffin Woodoull now file a high place in English society. Her hus-eand, Mr. John Buddurph Martin, is the wealthy banker if the Lombard street. His cousin, Mr. George T. Bid lumb, banker, of Charing Cope, is married to Lady Wil aughter. Very soon one of the wealthiest man in Engand, and titled, will marry Miss Tennie C. Ciaffin, These wo great female reformers will doubtless visit the United States from time to time, but their homes will siways be in England. Mr. and Mrs. John hiddniph Martin accompanied the British Association last year, when he (Vice-President of the society read his paper in Montrea "upon the future of the United States." "Truth is stranger than fiction." M. M. S.

All Expelled no Liars.

From the Fines Democrat,
A pominent citizen of Jones county, Miss., sho stood high in the church, made a visit to Meridian recently, and upon his return told his neighbors he had he minds of the members of the church that Brother Stank had degenerated into an ab cliar. Charges were proferred against him, and a committee of church mem-bers were appointed to visit Meridian and convict the erring brother of lying. They went, saw the ice mann factured, and returning home so reported to a meeting of all the church members. A took of astonishment on the faces of the assembled brithren soon gave way to one of indignation, and Brother Blank and the entire committee were incontinently expelled from the church.

The Great Peculiarity of Indiana. From the Indianapolis Journal A man cannot be a Mugwump in Indiana

Biggins Will Stay. Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Manning says no change will be made in the office of the appointment division, and that it was never contemplated that Mr. Albright should succeed Mr. Higgist

NOTED MEN IN SAN REMO.

The Man who is Privileged to Carry Palms

SAN REMO, July 9 .- San Remo is now refuced to its native population. The foreign colony does not remain here during the hot The splendid hotels and the elegant villas are all closed, both on the cast and west side of the shore. The scare of cholera proved injurious to the hotel keepers this year, and hotel managers failed, and their houses were way was the Hotel de Nice, formerly the residence of the Empress of Russia. San Remo has yet its attractions. The old city

hill; with its parrow streets and lofty houses

it looks like a beehive, where the maximum of dwelling places is built in the minimum of The crooked little lanes coming space. abruptly down look a great deal like the thor-oughfares of an Oriental city—Jerusalem, for instance. Nothing is more picturesque here than the old sailors, with red caps and short pipes, sitting on the stooms of the little houses or in front of the small stores; nothing is more elegant than the figures of the solidly built girls, who stand before you at every turn, hands resting on her hips, and a red silk handpose of a carvatid. While the sun strikes the sands of the shore powerfully, here in the crooked old city scarcely a flash of light ap-pears here and there, and it is just as cool as if you were in a cellar. All along the whitewashed walls one sees the vines climb up like so many water pipes, and bring their vegeta-tion on the tops of the houses, covering the terrace over the roof.

San Remo, which ought to be rather called

St. Romulus, because the patron saint is Romu-lus, who brought the Gospel here, was chiefly were masters of the Maditerranean. Therefore the citizens built the houses close together on the hill, and surrounded themselves with large walls and strong gates. On the highest part of the city there is a sanctuary dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of the Assumption, and the city hospital, together with the lepers' hospital, maintained by the Knights of San Maurizio e Lazzaro. A few victims of this awful infirmity, which yet creens in the valleys of Piedmont, are now nursed there by nuns. The spot is lovely, the air is very pure, the scenery superb. San Remo is the country of that sailor who dared, against the order of Sixtus V., to shout in St. Peter's square in Rome. "Water to the ropes?"—"Aipa a cord: "in the dasket of San Remo. The history of St. Peter's obelisk, raised by Fontana, the architect, is well known. His family yet exists here—the Brescas. They got the exclusive privilege of supplying Rome will pain trees for Holy Week. The Brescas have enjoyed this privilege for three hundred years now, with a small pension of \$6 a month, or thirty Italian francs. The male members of the family, who were invested with this privilege, were excluded go to Rome and toy the paims for the Apostolic paiaces and for the basilieas. Of course these paim branches were paid for, as they are now, according to the paims for the Apostolic paiaces and for the basilieas. Of course these paim branches were paid for, as they are now, according to the price in the market. The actual representative of the family who brings the palms to Rome is a priest, a canon of San Siro, the Cathedral of San Remo. He is 77 years old, and has been a canon since his fourteenthy our in Source of Pues Live of the market the actual representative of the family who brings the palms to the price in the market. The actual representative of the family who brings the palms to the price in the market. The actual representative of the family who brings the palms to the price in the market. The actual representative of the family who brings the palms to the price in the market. The actual representativ the citizens built the houses close together on the hill, and surrounded themselves with large

creased his dignity by raising him from the simple grade of Pontifical Chaplain to that of Private Chamberiain.

Monsignor Amaleo Bresca lives in 22 Via del Palazzo, ton floor, in front of the old Jasuits' College. He lives alone. His spartment is neat and comfortable. In the parior a beautiful paim tree, worken by artistic hands, is covered by a glass. He does not keep any records or memorials of his family. They have no redigree, no family notes. He says that he is tired and oid, and will soon be obliged to give up his sacred trade, because the merchants of Rome do not pay enough for the trouble which it causes him. It needs to be said that as long as the Pope ruled Rome no one was allowed to deal in onlin trees but the Brescas. Now it is quite different. Any man can bring paims to Rome, and the common dealers can buy from any one. Yet it has been the constant trade of the Brescas for three centuries, and Monsignor Amaleo Bresca still carries it on, though 77 years old.

He leaves San Romo every year on the second Sunday of Lent, and remains in Rome until stor Easter at Which Line the nain dealers

grow white. Twice in the year they are loosened and cut, once for Christian Easter, in March, and again for the Jewish least in September. At those times branches are cut white and sold at the average price of \$1 \text{ a branch}\$. They have grown dear lately. The Bresca family do not own the grounds, as formerly, and they are obliged to buy the paim trees. Monsignor buys them and brings them to liome

Monsignor buys them and brings them to Rome in such a quantity as will prove sufficient for the Vatican palaces and for the dealers who supply the basilicas and churches of Rome. As soon as he arrives in Rome he brings the Palametres to the nuns of San Antonio Abate. These muns formerly had their convent at the Quattro Fontane, in that little church with a pain tree and flons on the gade, and which is now the public half for lecture, where last winter the learned Drorrado Tommas Crudeli gave here been expelled and sectover the Palame to St. Salvina. They work the branches beautifully. Formerly they made a certain number of them for the diolomatic body; now they prepare only those needed for the Pope and for the Pontifical household.

When the palm branches have been shaped they are presented to his Holiness on the eve of Palm Sanday. He receives Mgr. Bresca delivers a speech and the Pone reclies. Last year Leo XIII., seeing the old Monsignor, said: "The palm is the symbol of trumph, but this triumen is rather late to come. Let us depend from the will of God."

Every year the old Monsignor receives from the Pope a medal commemorating some event; usually that meital which is siruek for St. Fotor's foast. Monsignor Amateo Bresca is willing soon. Even up his privilege to his streamely black and vivid in his old age, showing that he has indeed come down from the good stock of that indeemed sain, who was not deterred by the very presence of the Monsignar is sneed; and well of Mich Saxus V.

Near the house of Mgr. Bresch of fortige is shown the corners of Via Foraiti and Via Palazzo, the house where was born another is shown the corners of Via Foraiti and Via Palazzo, the house where was born another is shown the corners of Via Foraiti and Via Palazzo, the house where was born another is shown the corners of Via Foraiti and Via Palazzo, the house of Mgr. Bresch definition to the High Theological School of Superza. Superza is a Busilica built on a hill near Turin, where the tombs of the Kings of Savoy are preserved, ju

ary moment without previous notice. Dr. Marzotti, who had founded the paper and secured its existence with his reputation, refused to submit and started a paper of his own—the Unite Cattolica—in Turin in October 1863.

This he still owns, and it is the leading paper of Italian clericalism.

This paper was always a thorn in the sides of all the Italian Ministers until the day in which they entered Rome. It was the only paper on the lookout, and always certain to find out the weak spot, in the armor of its adversaries. Cavour and his successors were always more afraid of Dr. Marzotti than of any other political enemy. Yet almost all the Italian revolutionists openly professed eastern and friendship for Marzotti, Cavour and Ratazzi used to stop him under the portices of Po, in Turin, and walk hand in hand with him. Even Broffe shook hands with him in public, calling him a man of character. Dr. Marzotti, devoted to the cause of the Pops, has collected for St. Poter's pence more than \$1,000,000 in his lifetime through his paper. He has been accused of getting a percentage, but nothing could be more faise. He never got from Edward him which that he is the mouthpiece of a party, and receives their orders. This, too, is faise. He is now hardly able to write. His articles are prepared and dictated to a boy. They are inspired only by himself. He has a great sense of duty, great skill, and long experience. The trap prepared for him. He did not fall into it. He has been attacked several times, and once he was beaten and left nearly dead in the street for not having spared corruption and disorder, protected by the King's shadow and example. He did not denounce his adversary, but forgave him. refusing to prosecute the assassin who struck him.

He has been forty years a journalist. He has been of late years an invalid, and now lives it. San Bemo, in a fine country residence in form, a stoop, a basement, and two floors, and for far from the seashore. His home is a regular American home, with a small garden in front, a stoop, a basement, and two floors, and fine far from the seashore. His home is a regular to do some far from the seashore. His home is a regular to do some far from the season of him, The chief of the militant was a gardinal or an Archibation if he had nor a man has a residence and a large property

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870. From the London Times.

Prante.

Prom the London Times.

Paris, July 22.—The Figuro has commenced a series of recollections of the last years of Napoleon III., under the signature Fidus. They include the following version of what passed on the eve of the declaration of what passed on the eve of the declaration of what passed on the eve of the declaration of what passed on the eve of the declaration of what which is said to have been obtained from M. Louvet, who was Minister in 1870:

The Emperor now believed he was sure, from what was told him, that all was ready; and as regards material his was true. Only one thing troubled him. If a war had to be made, there was no man capable of directing it. In this stato of affairs the Council of Ministers met. A decision had to be come to. It was no longer possible to delay, and every one was perplexed, not seeing how to escape from this fatal necessity. Suddenly, and any arrendy late—5 or 6 o'clock—the Duc de Grammont said:

Here is what I propose. Call a Congress of the great powers, which will active the dispute and enforce its decision. Wintever it is, we shall be orotected and war will be evaded. If the Congress wishes the Prince of Hohenzoliern to reign in Spain we have nothing to fear from it. What the Spanish people are is known; they will not support him. His reign will be short, and we shall have no ground for self-reproach. Let us, then, hand over the decision of this great affair to a Congress. That means no longer war, but peace."

No sooner was the proposal made than the expression on the faces of the Ministers changed. All were enthusiastic.

"It is deliverance," said the Emperor. "It is unanimously approved of. There is no use in making further inquiry until we have the Congress. M. Ollivier," added the Emperor. "this resolution must be at one communicated to the Chambers. They are still sitting, and you have time to go to the Chamber of Dep-

us and then communicate to the Chamber. It however, will tell the President to continue the sitting."

M. Ollivior entered the side room, and remained there a long time, and, whether through fatigue or unwillingness, he, who generally was such an able writer, came back with an utterly unsuitable declaration, which met with approval from no one, and which he himself confessed was insufficient. In consequence it was decided that the matter should be delayed to the next day, that M. Olivier should prenare at leisure what was required, and that the document should be read next day in the Chamber. A message was sent to the President that he might close the sitting, and the Council separated after agreeing to meet next day at 9 o'clock.

ber A message was sent to the Freshent the sight close the sitting, and the Council separated after agreeing to meet next day at 9 o'clock.

The Emperor, on leaving the Tulleries to go to St. Cloud, was cheered by the crowd collected in the square and on the quay. The crowd called for war, without understanding all that it meant. On arriving at St. Cloud the Emperor was surrounded by several persons, who had brought the news of the famous article inserted in the German newspapers, in which it was stated that the King of Pruesia had dismissed M. Bénédetti, telling him that he had nothing further to add, Count Bismarck had circuisted and published this false statement throughout all Germany in order to compromise everything, to fores the hand of France, and to bring on war. And heattained his object. The Deputies and the Senators who surrounded the Empress, and who had been invited to stay to dinner, were indignant. They said:

It is impossible to draw back: to besitate would be shameful." The Empress received these ardent words as accorded with her warm temperament and Spanish pride. Nothing but the Marseilaise was wanting in the drawing room at St. Cloud. This was the news received on his arrival by the unfortunate Emperor, who had left the Tulleries reassured, and so full of confidence and hope.

We saw at once the consequences of this new incident. The Cangress had become impossible. The declaration could not be made. Other resolutions should be taken; other means sought for. Could war be avoided? There had been the closest approach to an escape, If the decaration had been made at 6 o'clock in the Chimber, there would have been an end to the difficulty; now all had to be begun again.

Postmusters Appainted. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- The President has appointed these Postmasters:

Henry G. Ashmead, Chester, Pa.; William A. Albuquerque, N. M.; John H. Mitchell, New Albany Ind.: George M. Ufford, Wakseney, Kan.: Samuel J.

James G. Hunt, Frankfortt, Henry R. Yankonten, Niverville,
In Pennsylvania-Theodore A. Bart, Pine Grovet Greek,
In Prict Paradise T. H. Desinger, Lebanion, S. R. Dave,
Sewbertynown, Win, K. Gelde, Lindsville, John A.
Pinchtangh, Windown; H. L. Bream, Sakinown, EmenPinchtangh, Windown; H. Freen, Sakinown, EmenChieffer, Amberson's Valley of Laurel, Francis L.
Chieffer, Amberson's Valley, H. Wells almer, Haminclotown, O. M. Stouch, Bover, Jacob R. Freet,
Weightaville.

Sale of Noted Manuscripts.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At a sale of literary manuscripts to-day the manuscript of Byron's "Singe of Corinth" brought \$5.75. The manuscript of "Prometheus" brought \$150. The less sutcerant letters of Charles Diskens were said for \$80, and the manuscript of Disraeli's "Iskander" and "Izion in Heaven" brought \$25 aaab.

AMUNEMENTA

Mr. Couldeck in " Tae Willow Copse," The play that is thought to have suggested

Hazel Kirke," and which is surely like it in presenting an unreasonably unforgiving father of a penitent girl, was acted at the Madison Square Theatre last evening. In the form here used it is entitled "The Willow Copse," and is from the band of Mr. Dion Boucleault, who transferred it from a French original over thirty years ago. It is a lost-will play, with no ingenuity of story, and more violence than Impressiveness of sentle ment. Luke Fielding is an English farmer, ment. Luke Fielding is an English farmer, honest and obdurate, adoring his daughter, and yet quick to crush her when disgraced, she most needs his love. He is further similar to the Donatan of Hazak Kirke," though he goes daft instead of bind, in getting into a right paternal condition of mind again when he learns that the daughter has been me a prosperous and respectable wife, The old story in which this character fluures is no respect as good as the new one, and by reason of abounding villains and unrefined scales, he less auitable to the Inshonable Malison Square. The reason for putting it on the stage scens to be that Mr. C. W. Couldeck, the Instanton of Mr. Mackaye's niese, was Luke Fedding hundreds of times away back in the time of "The Willow Copac's" popularity. Mr. Couldeck were last evening, it was said, the identical shoes in which he so long ago stood upmercilessly for the Fredding honor; but to the eyes and ears of this audience he was none other than the cursing father of recent familiarity and carleature. His person and manner were precisely the same, his grievous theme was a duplicate, and inevitably the constant reminders of the other performance were hurtful to the present entertainment. Nevertheless, a friendly assemblings found much to admirant sid more to applaud for esteem's sake in the venerable actor's impersonation. The erring daughter was tonethingly acted by Miss Carrie Turner, and in several other respects the production had merits characteristic of the stage which it occupied. honest and obdurate, adoring his daughter,

Miss Myra Goodwin to " Sta." Mimiery of the pranks of childhood is one

of the hardest tasks that an actress can unbecause the prizes that Mrs. Maggie Mitchell and even moderate anguess brings theatries most of the aspirants, lies in the fact that art. lessness and mischlevous spontaneity are lessness and mischievous spontaneity are hardly to be simulated by means of skill not associated with the right physical fitness. Miss Myra Goodwin, who tested her self before an audience in the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening, proved to be entirely unsuited for the work. She neither looked not behaved like a winsome hoyden. It is conceivable that by means of her nimble dancing, she could amuse for fifteen minutes, but as a actress for a whole evening she is not tolerable. The play in which she appears, "Sis," is crude and worthless, and the company almost phenomenality bad.

SUNBEAMS.

-The proper pronunciation of the Earl of -The coral trade at Naples is at the lowest

oint it ever reached, owing to the disuse of the ar -Pope Leo has enjoyed better health this

summer than in any previous summer since his election and confinement in the Yatican, -Worth, the dressmaker, of Paris, has been made a baron, which will be his official title, while continuing to rule as a king in the feminine world, -Warwick Castle is temporarily closed to

the public, but Lord Warwick writes that he hopes soon to reopen it under somewhat different arrangement -Albert Wolff, the famous Figure critic, says that French art has latterly undergo a a serious decline, though still ahead of that of all other unions. -The Prince of Wales goes to more balls

over 40 who does so much in this line. rial to their colleagues who fell in the Soudan. Of the

twenty six engaged on the field, six lost their lives, in-cluding two Irishmen, O'Donovan and Power, —Richard Wagner's representatives, says

chatever except as an oratorio, as it was given to -The Court of Chancery has sanctioned the sale by Lord Cholmondeley of Houghton, the mag-nificent mansion built by Sir R. Walpole in Nortolk. The difficulty will be to find a buyer. Lord C. is in the female

line Sir Robert's direct representative. -Countess Czapska-Romrod, Madame de authorized her legal representatives at Leipsic to con

-The mosquito crop in Florida is said to e smaller than usual this year, owing to the discovery of a St. John hotel keeper, who tried the experiment of throwing oil jute pends and stagmant buts of water. He found that it prevented the insects from hatching, and

his plan is coming into general use in the State. -When the French Ministry of Finance was burnt down during the Commune in 1871, all the official land register books fell a prey to the flames. The on of a fresh survey of France, which

that the superficial area of the country is 52,153,23 bectares. -Sir John G. Millias is the first English painter who has received a baronetey, although a number have been knighted. Benjamin West declined

knighthood because he coveted a baronetey, and lidwid Landseer declined a baronetey because he coved a peerage which he would have received had a certain matrimonial arrangement been carried out -Lady Granville Gordon has taken a new and courageous departure by opening a boutet slop in taking which so much depends on taste she sugat to succeed admirably. Her boungts will be mor is French

and her hate mainly English. She will make of the -The Rose Ball, given by seventy maldens, ried women. It is said that many of the girls who well to the Rose Ball had not been asked to dance twice dur ing the season. The Prince of Wales did not state of the festivity, inasunch as the committee had rejected

Miss Chamberlain and other of his favorites. -Lord Derby reminds those who weep over the decay of British trade that fifteen years ag the total value of imports and experts was £ . Ft. Now it is £730,000,000, a huge increase. And he alled "Although, in consequence of the extreme observation which has prevailed of recent years, the apparent value

diminished, but it has actually increased." necessary to shoot his heavily engaged two year old coil Ravenglass, by Muncaster, out of Adventuriere as the fifth colt since Avant Courier with deferred limbs that never fived to be trained. Two of them had lest scarcely larger than tobacco pipes, and the bones have been preserved at Eaton Hall as curiosities."

-Lord Salisbury, though the third Ceeff. the has been a Premier, is the first one who has been I professed journalist. As Lord Robert Cred by Mas for S time on the regular salary list of the London sacranic when a Conservative paper, in the columns of sinch his scatting eatire and the bitter from of his per equivalent in strength the severity of his speeches in the content. mons. He was a so for several years a paid contributed to the Saturday Keview. The Press Club medicate date ing him a dinner.

—The reception of Lord Rothschild attents.

the Peers was a notable event. The new pillar of the Kinte is a pintocrat of goodly presence, with the pire. cal traits of the much chosen people strongly dear apid ceremony over, he took his seat on the front by to bench below the gangway, adding to the west sented on that particular form a solal estimated solals

-On leaving the Reichstag fately at an anexpected hour found Molike did not see the art of and beckened to the driver of a first class in a local take him to the "General Staff." On anguitted making off, exclaimed: "I fully appreciate !! Herr Field Marchal." The thinker of leaft cohad conscientibilis) taken the calls moved of and through this means could soon farred out ofte Jehn, to whom, before leaving Revin. In photograph with the antugraph dedication

catman, March B. '84 " -The recent private performances at the Number Court Theatre, which were with east-1 at 1985 except the King of Bavaria, cost Fig. 1 at 1985 been decided that steps unter the at once taken to put 40 end to the King's extravagances, which

heavily on the country at a time when its fi family in any measures which they may deade to adopt. The King has wasted the immense for the with which he degan his reich, and he is each or he to detile the public treasury to the extent of \$2.500 GAA.